

DEC 1981

U.S. Officials Only

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Medical Care in the Bierutowice and Karpacz Area:  
 Medical Treatment for State Employees/Private Practice/Availability  
 of Medicine/Tuberculosis/Provisions for Pregnant Women

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

DATE DISTR. 5-JAN-54

NO. OF PAGES 5

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION ON AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
 OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793  
 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-  
 LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS  
 PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE DISSEMINATION OF THIS REPORT IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

1. "The following information dates up through 18 September 1953:
2. "Anybody, prior to working for a State enterprise, institution or installation, has to have a medical examination. To do this the worker has to obtain a written request from the State Institutions in which he is planning to work in order to have the medical examination. Physician of the State Ambulatorium [clinic?] (Krankenkasse in German) takes an X-Ray and a blood analysis (blood obtained from finger). If the X-Ray examination reveals no lung illnesses (the blood is sent to the analysis\*) [laboratory?], then the worker concerned receives a small book (which has two pages and contains surname, name, date and place of birth, profession and State Institutions where employed), in which the physician writes down the diagnosis (in case there is an illness). Furthermore, the physician must attest in writing to the validity of the medical examination (normally one every three months) and attest to the person's sanity. Then the book is stamped and the physician affixes his signature.
3. "At Bierutowice, the following State institutions require an exam every three months: the FWP State Rest Centers, the ORBIS State Rest Center (for private guests), the UB Marysienka State Rest Center for Party members, the MEZ State Rest Centers for members of the Polish Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Goralka State Coffee House (where there is dancing). Every three months, any worker of the aforementioned State Institutions is bound to report to the State Ambulatorium [clinic?] with a declaration from the State Institution (where he is employed) in addition to the small book mentioned above. In the event it is more than three months since his last visit (and meanwhile a sanitary inspector from Jelenia Gora had found out

U.S. Officials Only

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

DISTRIBUTION	STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY	<input type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input type="checkbox"/> FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------	-------	--	-------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

This report is for the use within the USA of the Intelligence components of the Departments or Agencies indicated above. It is not to be transmitted overseas without the concurrence of the originating office through the Assistant Director of the Office of Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

50X1-HUM

- 2 -

that the person concerned has not had his periodical medical exam at the State Ambulatorium and these sanitary inspections take place rather often) then the worker is subject to a fine (amount unknown). It must be pointed out in this respect that any village has its own inspector from the State Health Board of Jelenia Gora. Any worker who has some connection - during his work - with food commodities, must have this medical exam every three months. [redacted] this is not applicable to employees. Any person who works for a State institution has the right to go to the 'Krankenkasse'. To insure this, every worker obtains from the 'Krankenkasse' a Legytymacja Ubezpieczalni (on which the photograph of the holder) is affixed and also the stamp of the institution where the person is employed).

50X1-HUM

4. "In the event, the worker has not yet been issued this medical identification card, then a certificate stating that the worker is employed in such and such institution is temporarily sufficient to get medical assistance. The physician of the Medical Institution is situated at the Osrodek Zdrowia at Karpacz. Medical visits are actually made only in the afternoon, but in the morning of the same day the worker must go to the Osrodek Zdrowia to register his name on the list for the afternoon medical visit.
5. "The physician of the Karpacz Osrodek Zdrowia visits workers very seldom. Specialized physicians are found only in Kowary and Cieplice. If a worker has heart trouble, stomach trouble or needs a Wassermann test, he has to obtain (from the Osrodek Zdrowia of Karpacz) a paper in order to report to the Cieplice Osrodek Zdrowia on the following day. If a worker has a lung, skin, or kidney disease, then he must go on the following day to the physician of the Osrodek Zdrowia at Kowary. However, in the event that the physician is unable to determine what kind of illness affects the worker then the physician is not allowed to register the worker as sick and unable to perform his working duties. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

6.

7.

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

- 3 -

50X1-HUM

8.

[redacted] a Commission from the head ORBIS institution of Warsaw was visiting [redacted] since a new Administratorka (female administrator) was taking over from another administratorka. Therefore, this Commission was visiting all the rooms of the ORBIS Rest Center, and checking the inventory of furniture, etc. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

9.

10. "The physician from the Osrodek Zdrowia very seldom visits a patient at home unless he is either an administrator of a rest center or has some higher rank. If a person is sick and needs urgent medical attendance, the best thing is to call for the Red Cross ambulance of Jelenia Gora. In the event there is an ambulance there, then the sick person must wait for an hour, but in the event there is no ambulance available he must wait for hours and by the time it arrives it might be too late.

11. "However, should a person be really very, very sick, the best thing is to call on a physician for a private visit. [redacted] all physicians and dentists are bound to put in a few hours a day for the Osrodek Zdrowia. A doctor is allowed, however, to have a certain number of private medical visits daily (exact number unknown)\*. What is most interesting is the fact that while a physician at the Osrodek Zdrowia is unable either to determine the nature of the illness or unable to declare the patient not fit for work (sometimes even issuing a false diagnosis), in a private medical visit [redacted] the illness is very soon diagnosed by this same physician [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

12. "It is rather hard to obtain medicine. [redacted]

\*A private visit to a doctor costs 100 zloty.

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

50X1-HUM

-4-

13. "Streptomycin and Rimifon are not available throughout Chemistry Stores in Poland. These can only be purchased privately, and are only available to Party members. One Rimifon tablet is priced from 2-4 zloty. The same holds true for Streptomycin, described [redacted] as the new type of cure for tuberculosis, an isonicotinilhydrazin<sup>7</sup>. It is Penicillin is available in Chemistry Stores, of either Polish or Hungarian make, priced at 21:60 zloty for 300,000 units. However, even these types are not always available, and the quality is nothing special. JS type of Penicillin is available from private sources but at very high prices. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

14. "There are many tubercular people in Poland, and it is safe to say that approximately 50% of Poland's inhabitants are affected with this illness. There are two reasons for this: (1) men are drinking a great deal, (2) undernourishment in a cold climate. All sanatoriums are crowded with TB patients. In the event a Pole who is a member of the Party is affected with TB, he immediately gets a vacancy into a sanatorium; if not a member, he has to wait. Members of the Party also get the medicine which other patients (not members of the Party) do not get. If a patient is sent to a sanatorium and his exterior physical aspect is not too bad, then he is sent home. In the event he is declared incurable, then he is sent home immediately. This is the reason why nowadays in Poland there exists so much tuberculosis.
15. "A tubercular person who is a patient in a sanatorium can, if he desires to and in the event he has relatives residing abroad, fill in a form together with a medical prescription from the physician of the sanatorium stating that this person is in need of Rimifon. There are special forms in English and German which are supplied by the administration of the sanatorium. On almost all occasions the physician writes in a higher quantity of Rimifon required by the patient than is actually necessary, requesting the patient to hand over to the administration of the sanatorium the remainder of the Rimifon. It is not known whether the sanatorium pays for this Rimifon or not. Patients, when sending away the medical prescription to their relatives often request also that their relatives mail them registered receipts after having sent the Rimifon (since it happens that Rimifon parcels sometimes never reach the patients. I believe that probably these Rimifon parcels were stopped at the Polish customs office).
16. "There is much 'free love' in Poland today. In the event a married woman, or a girl (no matter who is the father of the baby), is pregnant, and this is very frequent, the State institution where she works cannot fire her. For example, if a girl is supposed to be fired (in order to reduce personnel because of too few guests at the rest center, or because she is not a good worker) and the chief of personnel knows nothing about her case and has already given her (either on the 15 or on the 1st of the month) a dismissal order, she can go to the Odrodek Zdrowia, and after a physician affirms her pregnancy, the order of dismissal is cancelled right away. (On the other hand, if a pregnant woman or girl leaves her job when pregnant, she couldn't get a job at another institution and would not receive the three months' leave from the institution where she was formerly employed to which the legal provisions entitle her. In the majority of cases, a pregnant girl or woman works until the last minute. As soon as her first labor-pains begin, an ambulance is called and she is taken to Jelenia Gora. If all goes well, within five or six days she is able to leave the hospital or clinic. From the moment she leaves the hospital, the three months' special leave with pay begins. At the end of the three months' leave, she is entitled to return to the State institution where she worked, to resume her job, and to get food and lodging (as previously). If she alone gives milk to and nurses the baby, then she must supply the State institution with a medical certificate to this effect which is obtainable from the Odrodek Zdrowia. The three

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

50X1-HUM

-5-

months' leave period is spent at the State Institution. Prior to the end of the three months' leave period, the female worker reports to the physician of the Osrodek Zdrowia of Jelenia Gora with: birth certificate of baby, certificate that she was hospitalized, certificate from the physician that she (the mother) gives milk to the baby; as well as a work certificate from the institution where she is employed. With these documents, she obtains from the Osrodek Zdrowia her wage, plus a special allowance (amount unknown). In the event the baby died either during or after birth, the worker is still entitled to her wage, her special allowance and the three months' leave period. When a girl or woman is seven months pregnant, she can go to the physician of the Osrodek Zdrowia and obtain a declaration which, with an additional declaration from the State institution where she is employed is sent to Kowary from where she can obtain clothing for her baby.

17. "In the event a girl or woman is pregnant after having had relations with several men, then it is up to her to decide which of the men is to be registered as the father of the baby. Since the declaration and registration is made by the mother, the man can, if he wants to, fight this declaration. However, then he must stand trial, and without fail he will be recognized as the father of the child (as indicated by the woman or girl concerned). At the trial, the woman can, if she desires, request 'payment' for the child from the father. If the father has no children or has (if he is married) two other children by his own wife (or other women or girls), then the judge decides that a certain amount of his salary be deducted and put at the disposal of the baby. The calculation of the amount to be deducted is made according to the worker's monthly wage and income. However the precise calculation is unknown.
18. "If, however, the 'father' of the baby, has already three other children (either by his own wife or by other girls or women) then for the fourth baby he is not bound to make a monthly payment.
19. "Every woman who is within the Government's field of labor (State Institution) is entitled to 70-80 zloty per month per child. This applies also in the event only the husband of the woman is in Government labor; this is the family allowance. If a worker is dismissed and finds work in another State Institution, then the family allowance continues to be paid to him or her. However, in the event either he or she resigns voluntarily and later begins to work for another State Institution, then the family allowance for the children is obtainable only after the first three months of work.
20. "In April of 1953, the F W P of Karpacz opened a home for children at Bierutowice, called more precisely a Złubek, which is located on the main road of Bierutowice very near the F W P-Pegas Adm & Mess Canteen. This Złubek is only for the children of workers employed at the F W P Rest Centers. Every Monday morning, workers take their children to the Złubek, and Saturday afternoon babies are given back to their mothers. Only babies between the ages of 3 months to 3 years can be taken there. No family allowance is paid to either the mother or father of the child (if married of course) in the event the baby is kept at the Złubek, since there babies get full and complete assistance.

50X1-HUM

-end-

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY

50X1-HUM